advantages of government, but in the feelings of allegiance, of loyalty, and nationality, which spring up in the human bosom.

Thirdly, There is the PHYSICAL DEPENDENCE OF MAN. We have seen, in the last chapter, how dependent man is on physical arrangements. All the parts of the frame are so closely connected with each other, that the least derangement in any one may render all the rest useless. We have seen, too, how this complication becomes greater according as we approach nearer tc man—how the net becomes more closely woven the nearer we come to him who is restrained by it. The laws of the principle of life, of the brain, of the nervous system, of the muscles, of the bones, of the lungs, of the heart, of the liver, and other vital functions, must all be in healthy operation, in order to constant and well regulated activity. Every one knows, too, how much the temper, the sensibilities, the floating impulses and notions, nay, the very talents and opinions of mankind, and through them their whole character, are determined by the bodily temperament. It is good for man to consider how dependent he becomes in consequence of this involution of providence. Not that he is to be regarded, after the representation of some silly theorists of our day, as the mere creature of circumstances, his character taking its hue like his skin from the climate in which he lives, or like the insect from the food by which it is nourished. Man is conscious that he has a judgment and will of his own, which, as being the true determining causes of his conduct, involve him in deep responsibility. But while man's will and accountability remain untouched, God has means of accomplishing HIS WILL, and that with or without the concurrence of man's will. While men's thoughts and affections and volitions are all free, God has a thousand ways of directing, or of thwarting, if need be, their purposes, and turning them towards the accom-

plishment of his own plans of infinite wisdom.

Fourthly, The UNCERTAINTY OF HUMAN LIFE is also one of the statical conditions of the government of the world. While a life much shorter and more uncertain would have prevented man from undertaking any great work, and laid an arrest on human progress, it is just as evident that a more lengthened life, with a greater security for continued health, would have tempted mankind to bolder schemes of ambition and wickednSfcs.

May we not discover a reason in some of the considerations